PART 3 **THE DESERET EVENING NEWS.** 17 TO 24

TRUTH AND LIBERTY.

FIFTY-SECOND YEAR. SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1902, SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. NUMBER 184.

# KING EDWARD AS A BABY.

All About the Childhood of the Monarch About to Be Crowned King of England—The Story of His Birth—The Duke of Wellington the First to See Him—How the Baby Was Crowned Prince of Wales—His Baptism and How the Noble Ladies Drank the Jordan Water—Queen Victoria on Child Education—The Amusements of a Baby King—King Edward's First Pantaloons—His Fight With the Fisher Boy and How a Farmer Made Him Pay a Fine at the End of a Pitchfork—A New Light on a Mighty Ruler.

Old photos secured for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

KING EDWARD AT THE AGE OF SIX MONTHS AND TWO YEARS—PRINCESS ROYAL AT AGE OF FOUR.

*(Special Correspondence of the Deseret News by Frank G. Carpenter.)*

I give you today a letter on the babyhood and boyhood of the English monarch, who will be crowned on the 26th of this month. The advance sheets of a new life of the king lie before me and a large part of my information comes from them.

The king first opened his eyes in Buckingham palace at 12 minutes before 11 o'clock on Tuesday morning on the 9th of November, just 61 years ago. A little baby girl had come before him, but his advent made all England ring. His very birth was a matter of ceremony. When it was known that he was coming dispatches were sent out from the palace to the chief ministers and officers of state to be present. The archbishop of Canterbury, the Duke of Wellington, the bishop of London and a large number of others came post haste, and there were a score of eminent physicians in attendance.

The prince was born in a room in the northwest corner of the palace. The high officials were kept in an ante-room at the time and only Prince Albert, his father, Dr. Locock, the queen's physician, and Mrs. Lilly, the nurse, were in the chamber. The first person among the waiting nobles to see the baby was the Duchess of Kent, but a moment later he was brought out in the arms of the nurse and shown to the lords of council. The first person who had a good look at him was the Duke of Wellington, who bent his gray head down over the rosy-cheeked infant and asked, in tones of intense eagerness:

"Is it a boy?"

"It is a prince, your grace," replied the proud nurse.

As soon as the announcement was made cannon were fired in the parks and in the tower. The bells of London and all over England were rung for joy, and the following bulletin was posted on the palace gates:

"The queen was delivered of a prince this morning at 48 minutes past 10 o'clock. Her majesty and the infant prince are perfectly well,

"JAMES CLARK, M.D.
"CHARLES LOCOCK, M.D.
"ROBERT FERGUSON, M.D.
"RICHARD BLAGDEN, M.D.

"Buckingham Palace,
"Tuesday, 11:30 a.m., Nov. 9, 1841."

ENGLAND WILD WITH JOY.

England went wild with joy at the birth of the royal baby. "God Save the Queen" was sung at all the theaters. The lord mayor gave a banquet, at which the health of the prince was drunk three times in succession, and Punch published a poem on the princelet, two verses of which were as follows:

Huzza! We've a little prince at last—
A roaring royal boy;
And all day long the booming bells
Have rung their peals of joy,
And the little park guns have blazed away
And made a tremendous noise,
Whilst the air hath been filled since 11 o'clock
With the shouts of little boys.
And we have taken our little bell
And rattled and laughed, and sang as well—
Roo-too-tooit! Shallabella!
Life to the prince! Fallalderalla!

Our little prince, when he grows a boy,
Will be taught by men of lore,
From the "dusty tome" of the ancient sage,
As kings have been taught before.
But will there be one good, true man near
To tutor the infant heart?
To tell him the world was made for all,
And the poor man claims his part?
We trust there will; so we'll rattle our bell,
And shout and laugh, and sing as well—
Roo-too-tooit! Shallabella!
Life to the prince! Fallalderalla!

THE BABY DUKE.

King Edward started in life as a duke. As the eldest son of the queen he became the Duke of Cornwall at his birth, and at first he was known as "the little duke." He was a healthy baby and lusty. His nursery was just next to the queen's bed room, and his father, Prince Albert, divided his time between the queen and the baby. It was he who from time to time lifted Queen Victoria from her bed to the sofa, and it is probable that he patted little Edward on the back when he had the colic. The baby was better-looking than his sister, the princess royal, nicknamed by Queen Victoria "Little Pussy." Queen Victoria frequently speaks of him in her journal. In 1841 she writes to her uncle, the King of the Belgians:

"I wonder very much whom our little boy will be like. You will understand how fervid are my prayers to see him resemble his father in every, every respect, both body and mind."

EDWARD'S FIRST CORONATION.

This coronation is not the first King Edward has had. He was crowned Prince of Wales when he was a baby and hardly a month old. The title of Prince of Wales dates back to the conquest of Wales by Edward I, when Wales was annexed to the crown of England. England's second son was born in Wales, and it was said that the king promised to give the Welsh chieftains, if they would permit, a prince born in Wales and unable to speak a word of English. He presented the prince before he could speak at all, and they thereupon swore fealty to the Prince of Wales.

The following is from the letters patent making the present king Edward Prince of Wales.

"We do ennoble and invest him with the said principality and earldom by girting him with the sword, by putting a coronet on his head and a gold ring on his finger, and also by delivering a gold rod into his hand, that he may preside there and may direct and defend those parts; to hold for him and his heirs, Kings of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, forever."

BAPTIZED IN JORDAN WATERS.

The young prince was christened on Jan. 25, 1842. The king of Prussia, Frederick William VI, was present and acted as godfather, and there were other royal personages at the ceremony. The baptism took place in Windsor chapel, the font having been newly gilded for the occasion. The water used came from the River Jordan. It had been kept in a bottle 15 years, having been brought from Palestine and made a present to the queen. It was perfectly clear and showed no signs of its age. The ceremony took place at 1 o'clock, the baby being brought in to the flourish of trumpets. No end of great people were present, and all wore their finest uniforms. The Duchess of Buccleuch handed the baby to the archbishop of Canterbury, who held him up and addressed the king of Prussia, as the child's godfather, saying:

"Name this child."

The king loudly said: "Albert Edward."

Then the archbishop went on as he sprinkled him:

"I baptize thee, Albert Edward, in the name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost. Amen."

He then read the baptismal service to its close. It is said that the baby raised his hand as the holy drops touched his forehead, but that otherwise he acted very well. He wore at the time a rich white satin cloak, lined with ermine, and a christening robe, the lace upon which was worth $5,000.

As soon as the service was over the choir burst out in a hallelujah chant.

After this Queen Victoria and the royal baby retired. The rest of the party stayed to sample the Jordan water. The ladies dipped their handkerchiefs into it, some sprinkled themselves and a few tasted it and found it salty. At this time one of the ladies who was present wrote in her diary:

"The archbishop of Canterbury read the service well, though he appeared very nervous. The Prince of Wales is a beautiful baby, with fine eyes. He is as lively and intelligent as most children of six months."

A BIG CHRISTENING CAKE.

After the return of the party to the castle there was an entertainment at which the christening cake was cut and each guest given a piece. The cake was big around as a flour barrel and four feet in height. It was adorned with figures representing Brittania, Justice, Plenty and other mythological characters.

The festivities ended in a banquet in Windsor Castle, at which the royal gold and silver plate was used. There were covers for 140, and each guest had a servant in livery to wait upon him. The banquet concluded at 9 o'clock, with a toast to the Prince of Wales, which was drunk standing. At the same time feasting and drinking went on all over England. Dinners were given to the poor and at these each guest had roast beef and plum pudding and a pint of porter to drink the health of the prince.

KING EDWARD'S BABYHOOD.

The first year of King Edward's life was passed at Windsor Castle. The queen had great trouble in finding the right kind of nurses for him and in having the nursery department of the palace properly managed. Baron Stockmar, the physician of the king of Belgium was then one of the noted authorities as to children's education and he advised the queen as to how the young prince should be brought up. It was said that a man's education should begin the first day of his life, and Stockmar wrote a long letter as to how Baby Edward, then six months old, should be trained.

The queen about the same time told Lord Melbourne that she had trouble in securing a lady of rank and title to take care of the young man and asked Lord Melbourne to suggest one. He replied that a lady of rank should be at the head of the nursery establishment, and upon his suggestion Lady Lyttleton was made governess to the royal children. This was when the Prince of Wales was five months old.

Lady Lyttleton had been a lady-in-waiting to Queen Victoria. She was very fond of children and was a finely educated woman. She took charge of the future king for six years and had much to do with his training, although the queen came in frequently and gave her directions. Her majesty lamented that she could not be with her children all the time, and once wrote: "It is a hard case for me that my occupations prevent me being with my children when they say their prayers." She thought it most important that the children should be brought up in as simple and domestic a way as possible, and said they should be as much as possible with their parents.

QUEEN VICTORIA ON CHILD TEACHING.

Queen Victoria was very particular as to the religious teaching of her children. She did not care to have the horrors of eternal damnation impressed upon their youthful minds, but wished them taught that God is love. About this time she made the following memorandum in referring to the princess royal:

"I am quite clear that she should be taught to have great reverence for God and religion, and that she should have the feeling of devotion and love which her Heavenly Father encourages His earthly children to have for Him; and not one of fear and trembling. The thoughts of death and an after life should not be presented in an alarming and forbidding way. She should be made to know as yet no difference of creeds, and not think she can only pray on her knees or that those who do not kneel are less fervent and devoted in their prayers."

Prince Edward was educated in the same way as to religious matters, but as far as I can learn he was by no means a little saint. He was noisy during teething, and did all sorts of things that other children do.

THE AMUSEMENTS OF A BABY KING.

The royal children had all sorts of amusements. At Osborne-on-the-Sea, where the queen lived in the summer, each child had its flower and vegetable garden in which it worked. The future king had a carpenter shop, in which he used a set of tools marked with his name. He had a little museum, where he kept botanical specimens, butterflies, stuffed birds and stones. He had also a boat to sail at low tide. Shows were held at the palace for the children and at one time Tom Thumb came and performed for them and the queen. He danced the hornpipe, and sang American songs, the little Prince of Wales watching him, seated in his favorite oaken chair.

Now and then Prince Edward went out to see the ships, and when he arrived at the age of six he was made a midshipman and a uniform was given him. He appeared in his new suit before the officers and sailors and then began to play about the deck. The suit was of white duck and it soon became soiled. This was Saturday night, and the captain of the ship knew that the queen expected the little prince to wear his white suit at muster the next morning and that he had no other, at least so Prince Edward told him. The captain solved the question by putting Prince Edward to bed and washing the suit himself. He dried them by the fire and then sat on them to iron them so that his future majesty came to muster in proper attire.

HIS FIRST PANTS.

King Edward had his first pants on his sixth birthday. The cloth was very light and fine, the jacket being of a bright blue lined with silk. The trousers were of the same color, made plain with plaited fronts. He had also a white satin waist cloth and later on a Highland suit of plaid.

The prince was early taught to ride, and had almost as many accidents as other boys. A visitor to Windsor Castle when he was eight years old says that Edward had then disfigured his face by falling on an iron-barred gate. In the fall he blacked the bridge of his nose and both eyes, but luckily broke no bones.

HIS FIGHT WITH A FISHER BOY.

He was a boy of spirit, and it is related that once when he was running about on the beach at Osbourne he noticed a lad picking up clams. The lad had his basket already full, but Prince Edward in looking at it accidentally kicked it over. Thereupon the fisher boy grew angry and gave the young prince a kick. The prince, although he was not so large as his opponent, went for him with his fists, and in a moment the two had clinched and were rolling over and over. The prince was getting the best of the fight when the gardener came up and separated the combatants. Prince Albert, Queen Victoria's husband, had seen the fight also, but he did not interfere. When the prince king was brought to him he commanded him for having meddled with the lad's basket, and thereupon, so the story goes, Prince Edward took some of his own pocket money and gave it to the fisher boy.

THE FARMER AND HIS PITCH FORK.

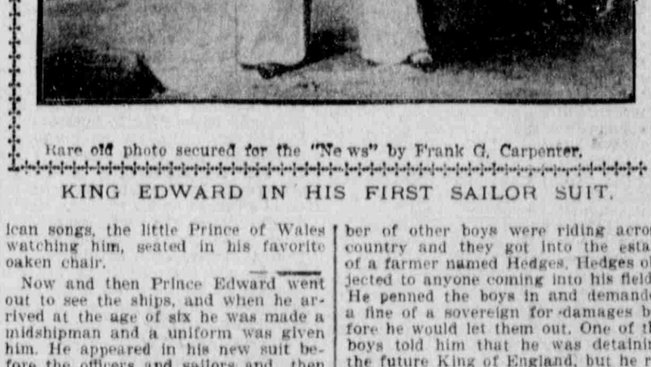
A somewhat similar incident of paying money for trespassing is told in connection with the Prince of Wales when he was a little older. It was while he was doing his first hunting not far from Windsor Castle. He and a number of other boys were riding across country and they got into the estate of a farmer named Hedges. Hedges objected to anyone coming into his fields. He penned the boys in and demanded a fine of a sovereign for damages before he would let them out. One of the boys told him that he was detaining the future King of England, but he replied:

"I don't care for that. Prince or no prince, I will have my money."

The farmer had a pitch fork in his hands and the boys naturally concluded that the safest thing was to pay, and pay they did.

ONLY A BOY AFTER ALL.

I might give a score of stories about the king's boyhood, but none of them are different from these told of the average boy all the world over. As far as I can see the king was a very ordinary baby and by no means an extraordinary boy. For all his wonderful education he has done nothing to speak of.



Rare old photo secured for the "News" by Frank G. Carpenter.

KING EDWARD IN HIS FIRST SAILOR SUIT.

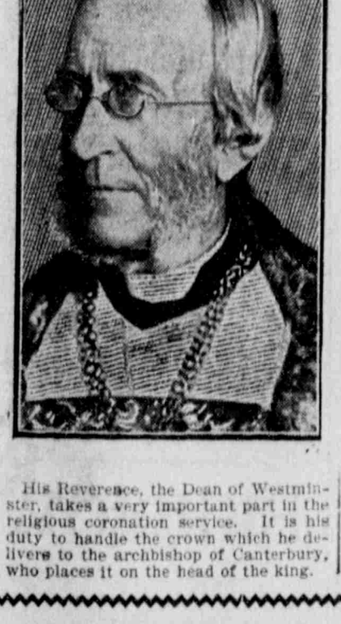
LORD MAYOR.

Sir Josepuh Dimsdale, lord mayor of London, will be at the head of the civic part of the coronation. This includes a big banquet at the Mansion House. Sir Joseph receives a salary of $50,000 per year.

LORD ALVERSTONE.

The oath of office will be administered to King Edward by the Lord Chief Justice of England, Lord Alverstone. Lord Alverstone was perhaps better known as Sir Richard Webster. Here is his very latest photograph.

HIGH HONOR.



His Reverence, the Dean of Westminster, takes a very important part in the religious coronation service. It is his duty to handle the crown which he delivers to the archbishop of Canterbury, who places it on the head of the king.

INDIA'S HEAD.

Lord Curzon, governor general of India, will be one of the most important of the Colonial Rulers who will be present at the coronation. He will also participate prominently in the big convention of Colonial leaders which will be, perhaps, historically more important than the procession itself.

# WHAT THE KING CAN DO AND WHAT HE CANNOT.

Written by W. T. Stead for the Deseret News.

(Written by W. T. Stead for the Deseret News.)

The near approach of the coronation of the British sovereign has directed general attention to the position of a constitutional monarch in the modern state. It is a subject upon which so many misconceptions prevail, not only in the United States, but in the united kingdom, that it may be worth while to explain as simply as possible what the king can do and what he cannot.

Many Americans appear to imagine that, as George III had power to wreck the empire by forcing his ministers to adopt a policy of antagonism to the legitimate aspirations of the American colonists, so King Edward VII is a possible factor for mischief in the relations between the two countries. On the other hand, there are many who believe that the king is a mere cipher, or, if not an absolute cipher, a mere emblematic figure in an empty pageant. Neither of these opposing views is justified by the actual facts.

The part which the British monarch plays in the constitution of the British empire depends almost entirely upon the personal equation of the character of the British monarch. Of power in the old sense, meaning thereby direct authority to exercise executive functions, to dictate policies, and to act as the man on horseback in the state, there is no trace left. The king has none of those prerogatives of power which are usually associated with the idea of monarchy. There is much less of the one-man power in the British constitution than there is in that of the United States of America. The American president has far more direct personal authority and influence in the governance and guidance of his realm than the British sovereign. It is the uncrowned man, and not the man with the crown, who wields real power in the English-speaking world.

But while this may be admitted to the full, it is an enormous mistake to think that the king, because he is bereft of power to rule, has no influence in the affairs of the realm over which he reigns.

"The king reigns, but does not rule" is a good constitutional maxim; but the mere fact that he reigns gives him more influence over those who do the ruling than is generally appreciated even by his own subjects. If we had to condense into a sentence a description of the position of a constitutional monarch in the modern state, I should say that it is one which gives the monarch limitless opportunities of influence, while denying him even the appearance of power.

King Edward VII cannot say "sic volo, sic jubeo." He can do nothing wrong, because he can do nothing without the consent of his ministers; and as these ministers must in every case bear the responsibility for everything he does, they take very good care that he does not do anything excepting with their leave and consent. Ministers are supposed to be the servants of the crown. In reality they are its masters. Cabinet ministers in the United States cannot control the president as cabinet ministers of the British empire control the sovereign whom they have sworn loyally to obey.

When the sovereign is weak or inconstant, or indifferent to the affairs of state, he becomes an absolute cipher. The machine of government operates quite automatically without his intervention. It is necessary, no doubt, that the king must give his assent to various things. A bill may be passed through the house of commons and the house of lords with unanimous assent, but it is mere waste paper until the king or his representative pronounces the exact phrase "Le Roi le veult," the old Norman-French formula by which the king indicated his will to his leiges. But for 200 years no king has ever been allowed to refuse his assent. No matter how much he may detest the bill which is committed to him for his approval, he must adopt it and declare publicly that this measure represents his royal will. The power exercised by the governors of American states or by the president of the United States of vetoing measures passed through representative chambers is never exercised in England. Hence it is that in all matters of legislation the British empire is quite as republican as the United States, inasmuch as the will of the people, expressed by their elected representatives, cannot be set on one side by the will of the monarch. Upon that point the usage of the British constitution is absolutely clear. Not even the most headstrong sovereign would dare to refuse the royal assent to any measure passed through both houses of parliament. If any attempt were made to withhold the royal approval, it would probably provoke a measure declaring that the royal approval should be taken for granted, and assumed as—what it is in reality—the invariable corollary of the passage of the measure through both houses of parliament.

"I think," said Mr. Rhodes on one occasion, when discussing with me the question of monarchy versus republic, "I think a constitutional monarch is the best crown of a real republic."

A similar idea is embodied in Tennyson's familiar line, when he speaks of "Our crowned Republic's crowning common-sense." This deprivation of authority, which is absolute and final in relation to the acts of legislation, has not been carried to the same length in relation to the decisions of ministers of the cabinet. The cabinet has no recognized existence in the British Constitution; but it is the center of the whole imperial system.

Every cabinet minister is a member of his majesty's privy council; but the members of the privy council are a very heterogeneous multitude of persons who are only distinguished from their fellows by being entitled to call themselves Right Honorable. The privy council as a whole has never met, although all the members of it are summoned at the beginning of a new reign, and they will probably all attend the coronation. But it is not necessary to confine the choice to members of the privy council. The prime minister can make any person he pleases a member of his cabinet, and when he becomes a member of his cabinet he becomes at the same time a member of the privy council of the king.

The cabinet is presided over by a minister who must possess and retain the confidence of the majority of the house of commons. His tenure can be terminated at a moment's notice by the majority of the house of commons; and so long as that majority remains faithful to him he is master of the situation, the uncrowned king whose will is supreme over that of the king himself. Although his right to the position of prime minister is indicated unmistakably by the will of the majority of the house of commons for the time being, he must in constitutional law be summoned to form a ministry by the king. When the will of the majority of the house of commons is in doubt, the king has the deciding voice; but of late years there has been very little room left for this exercise of royal discretion.

Having asked the favorite of the majority in the house of commons to form a ministry, he can choose his ministers as he pleases. The king, however, has a right, which he seldom exercises, to veto these selections. His veto, however, can always be overborne by the refusal of the prime minister to go on with the task of constructing a ministry unless the king gives way. Hence, as a matter of fact, the prime minister can always get his own way as against the wishes of the king if he is a man of strong will and can command a majority in the house of commons.

When the ministry is constituted, it becomes the governing committee of the whole empire, and when it is unanimous, it can impose its wishes upon the king as absolutely as it can impose them upon any of its officials. But cabinets being a heterogeneous body, varying in size from 13 to 17 or 18 members, are often split up into groups, and when a group is divided it is very difficult for the majority to compel the king to assent to their decisions. Although against a unanimous cabinet, the king, if he is a man of strong character and determined will, can usually get his way.

It is contrary to constitutional etiquette for the king to interfere in any way in the debates either of the commons or the lords; but he can interfere to any extent in the private consultations of the cabinet, which he is never permitted to attend, but each of whose members he can see personally, and in whose deliberations he can take a very active, although an absent part. It is very remarkable that the deliberations of the cabinet, although it is by far the most powerful of all bodies in the kingdom, are never reported, nor does any stenographic record exist as to the remarks of ministers when assembled in this conclave. The only person who has the right to an account of the deliberations of the cabinet is the king. It is obvious that this power gives him great opportunities for wirepulling, if he chooses to exert them. But it is always a matter of personal influence, and its extent is governed by the personal character of the sovereign.

In the administration of the empire the king can exercise a very potent influence, for he must be consulted upon all the more important appointments; every high official must go to Windsor before starting for his post, and it was the habit in the late reign for all the more important ambassadors, colonial governors, viceroys, etc., to keep the sovereign personally acquainted with what they were doing by private correspondence, which had the effect of making the sovereign the best informed person in foreign and colonial affairs in the whole of her empire. I cannot